

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 12th October, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 6th October, referring to the rumour about the going over of Mahárāja Dalip Singh and Rája Suchet Singh of Chamba, to the Russian Government, remarks that the matter cannot be viewed with equanimity. The St. Petersburg Government is sure to make use of the two Panjáb Princes in endeavouring to enlist the sympathy of natives. The British Government was not well advised in treating Mahárāja Dalip Singh in a way that has induced him to go over to its rival. He should have been granted a small increase to his pension. The Government of India should have no confidence in the faithless Afghans, but should depend on its own resources and make necessary preparations for war with Russia which is looming in the distance. It is to be regretted that natives, being disarmed, will be unable to render any material assistance to Government at such a crisis.

Circulation,
315 copies.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th October, represents the Khedive of Egypt as repeating the Persian verse which in the *Gulistan* was addressed by a lamb to the man who had saved it from a wolf, but who afterwards himself killed it for food. The verse may be translated as follows:—"Thou savedst me from the clutches of a wolf, but eventually I have found thee thyself to be a wolf."

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

The *Mulla Dopidza* (Lahore), of the 29th September, publishes a picture in which India is represented as a native lying on his sick bed and Lord Dufferin, feeling his pulse, says that there is still blood left in him. The newspaper ironically observes that his veins should be once more opened.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 1st October, says that the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma has recommended the abolition of the Department of Agriculture and the appointment of a Commissioner of Excise and Stamps in that province, and has pointed out that the proposed reform would effect a saving of one lakh a year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, too, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has done no substantial good to the country in proportion to its cost and deserves to be abolished on grounds of economy.

The same paper, advertizing to the London telegram regarding the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Sir Charles Aitchison's successor, says that it does not approve of the appointment. Sir Lepel's articles on the armies of Native Chiefs, his answers to Mr. Blunt's articles on India, and his Bhopal policy have shaken the popular confidence in him. If he deserved promotion, he should have been sent

Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

to the newly-acquired province of Burma, where he would find himself in a congenial sphere and have ample opportunities for the exercise of his abilities and talents.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jallandar), of the 9th October, referring to the rumour regarding Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, observes that he has no sympathy with natives and is an enemy of Native States. As soon as he arrives in the Panjáb, he will direct his attention to Kashmir and subject it to a worse treatment than he did Bhopál. Other States will also come in for their shares turn by turn.

**Circulation,
350 copies.**

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 2nd October, welcomes the news of Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor, congratulates the Panjābis on their getting such an able and experienced officer to govern their province, and condemns the objections, made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* to his appointment, as frivolous.

**Circulation,
150 copies.**

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 2nd October, is glad to say that, on the expiration of his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Aitchison will not depart from this country, but will be made a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, where he will have in a way still greater opportunities of benefiting natives. Hence the grief caused to Panjabis by the severance of his connection with their province will be mitigated to a large extent in this way. The public opinion may be divided on the merits of his educational policy, but there is not the least doubt that he has spared no pains to promote the welfare of the children of the soil. The natives of the Panjáb will never forget his courtesy, sympathy, and justice. He has acquired widespread popularity among them, and he was the first Lieutenant-Governor for whom an extension of term of office was applied for by them.

The *Najma-l-Akbar* (Etawah), of the 12th October, referring to the extension of Sir Alfred Lyall's term of office. Sir Alfred Lyall's term of office for six months, hopes that His Honor will establish the proposed University at Allahabad and also sanction some special scholarships for Muhammadan students before his retirement, as has already been done by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 4th October, referring to the alleged misbehaviour of Lieutenant Salmon, Magistrate in Kathiawar, towards a native suitor and the institution of a criminal suit by the latter in the Court of the Political Agent in consequence, observes that it remains to be seen how justice will be dispensed in the case. The Laidman case must be still fresh in the memory of the public. Such ill-tempered officers create a great deal of discontent among the people by their illegal proceedings, but it is to be regretted that the Local Governments take no serious notice of their misconduct through race feeling. The evil will not be stopped until natives acquire a higher sense of self-respect.

The same paper, of the 8th October, complains that official tours are a great misfortune to the people, particularly to cultivators. To say nothing of the higher district authorities, even the tahsildar, the naib-tahsildar, the kanungo, and police officials pay frequent visits to places in the interior of districts. The zamindars have to supply not only provisions but also bedding and sheets to these officials, and the inconvenience which they and their children are left to suffer from the inclemencies of the weather, especially in winter, in consequence, may be better imagined than described. When even a tahsil chaprasi has occasion to go to a village, he considers himself a representative of the Lieutenant-Governor and expects all the villagers to wait on him. The district officers

would confer a great favour on the rural population if they could do anything to mitigate the evil.

The *Qaisari* (Jallandar), of the 2nd October, referring to the assault committed by a European guard on a native woman in a train on the Eastern Bengal Railway, observes

Circulation,
125 copies.

Misbehaviour of a European railway guard towards a native woman.

that the occurrence of such cases reflects great discredit on British rule. The partiality shown to Europeans by Courts of Justice in mixed cases is primarily responsible for such incidents. It is simply owing to this partiality that even ordinary railway guards are induced to assault respectable native women.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 5th October, protests against the 55 years rule and urges that the limit of age should be raised to 60

Circulation,
240 copies.

Fifty-five years rule.

years. Of the Government officials who retire at the age of 55 years 95 per cent. will be found quite fit for further service. Many such officials enter the service of Native Princes, and some of them are able to serve their new masters till they are entitled to get pensions from them. It is well known that many retired Government servants are employed at Haidarabad. Government is put to much unnecessary expense by retiring able-bodied officials under the 55 years rule. Moreover, the officials themselves consider it as a hardship that they are obliged to retire when they are still able to work. Under these circumstances, the newspaper is of opinion that the limit of age should be raised. (The *Najmu-l-Akhbar*, Etáwah, of the 8th October, concurs with the *Ázád* in thinking that the present limit of age is rather low and should be raised.)

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etáwah), of the 1st October, is glad

Necessity for legislation to check the sale of adulterated ghee.

to say that the Government of India has taken the complaint regarding the sale of adulterated ghee into consideration and has addressed a circular letter to all local

Governments and Administrations, enquiring whether it is necessary to enact a special law for putting a stop to the sale of impure *ghi* and other articles of food. Sir Rivers Thompson has laid the community under a deep debt of gratitude by his taking prompt action in this matter. It may be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will follow suit and give his best attention to the subject.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 5th October, adverting to the rumour about the exclusion of Bengali students from scholarships in Government schools and colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. these provinces, observes that native newspapers should say nothing on the subject. Natives might be excluded from scholarships at the English universities on the same ground! Government appears to have changed its policy for reasons best known to itself.

The same paper, referring to the appeal made to the Government of India to put a stop to child-marriage by legislation, protests against State interference in social matters. Social reform should come from within, and the spread of education may be trusted to bring it about in course of time. The stoppage of child-marriage is no doubt highly desirable, especially as widows are not allowed to marry. But the natives themselves should get rid of this evil custom.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 30th September, complains that on the morning of the 24th idem he saw two police constables severely beating a man at the Lohari gate, Lahore. The writer told the constables that they might send the man to the Magistrate if he had committed any offence, but that they had no right to beat him. On this they became very angry with the writer and threatened to treat him in the same way. It is needless to say that

the police greatly tyrannize over the people, especially in the interior of districts, and it is necessary that something should be done to check the evil. At least a notice, describing the powers of constables, Serjeants and Deputy Inspectors of Police, should be widely circulated among the people in cities and villages. This measure would tend to prevent the police officials from abusing their powers to a great extent.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd October, urges that Government should bestow a suitable title on Seth Ramratan, of Lahore, in consideration of his services to Government and his public charities.

Suggested bestowal of a title on Seth Ramratan, of Lahore.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Waqaya-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 4th October, referring to the criminal prosecutions instituted by the Magistrate of Gorakhpur against the editor of the *Ridzu-l-Akhbar* and the *Fitna* respectively for publishing advertisements of aphrodisiacs in obscene terms in the former newspaper, and for not filing in the Magistrate's Court the necessary declaration regarding the publication of the latter journal, undertakes to answer the charges, and represents the prosecutions to have been instituted through malice. The *Waqaya* is surprised that the High Court did not grant the request of the accused for the transfer of the cases, and asks the Local Government to interfere on his behalf.

Criminal prosecutions instituted against the editor of the *Ridzu-l-Akhbar* by the Magistrate of Gorakhpur.

Circulation,
2,800 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 2nd October, referring to the religious disturbances at Ludhiana and Umballa, observes that the local authorities of those places are much to blame. Such an outbreak at any place is possible only if the local officers are fond of ease and do not take the trouble to keep themselves informed of the thoughts and feelings of the people, or if they are timid and slothful and do not know how to act with

Religious disturbances.

promptitude on emergent occasions. As soon as any persons show the least disposition to riot, they should be at once arrested and placed under surveillance. Any district officers who are unable to nip a disturbance in the bud and to prevent the rioters from laying violent hands on the people and plundering their property are not qualified for their high offices.

Circulation,
755 copies.

The *Nūr Afshān*, a missionary publication of Ludhiana, in its issue of the 7th October, advertising to the Id riots at Ludhiana, observes that the opposition of Hindūs to cow-slaughter is quite unavailing. The stoppage of the practice is simply out of the question. Moreover, formerly, the Hindūs themselves were accustomed to the use of beef. The newspaper then refers to some passages in the Rig-Ved and other Hindū religious books which, in its opinion, sanction the use of beef.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Aftāb-i-Hind* (Jallandar), of the 9th October, publishes an article in verse on the Id riots at Ludhiana which is in favour of Musalmāns. The newspaper calls the Muham-madans goats and the Hindūs butchers.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasīm-i-Agra*, of the 7th October, in its local news column, complains that the Hindūs were not allowed to take their processions through the streets of the city, and that consequently they did not celebrate the Dasahra.

The same paper gives a brief account of the riots committed by Musalmāns at Etāwah on the 30th September, the account being nearly the same as that published in the *Pioneer*. (The *Bhārat Bandhu*, Aligarh, of the 1st October, and the *Prayāg Samāchār*, Allahabad, of the 8th October, also briefly describe the riots.)

The Shahna-i-Hind (Meerut), of the 1st October, complains that the Magistrate of Budann, yielding to the clamour of the Hindús, forbade the killing of kine by Musalmáns on the day of the late Id, and that the Musalmáns did not celebrate their festival in consequence and have given notice to him of their intention to institute a civil suit against him.

Circulation.
120 copies.

Religious quarrels between Hindús and Musalmáns.

The Rafiq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 2nd October, in a long article, observes that the purse-proud Hindús have lately become the inveterate enemies of Musalmáns and desire to wreak vengeance on the latter for the wrongs done to them formerly by the Muhammadian kings. The Musalmáns in their present depressed condition are no match for them, and look up to Government for their protection. The Hindús, in opposing the Muhammadians in the matter of cow-slaughter, really oppose Government, which has sanctioned the killing of kine for food.

Circulation.
450 copies.

The Aftab-i-Panjáb (Lahore), of the 1st October, gives a brief description of the Ram-lila procession at Lahore on the 26th September, which was got up by Seth Rámratán, and in which even a large body of native troops, consisting of 300 horse and 300 foot, accompanied by the band of the 32nd Regiment, took part. Such a grand Ram-lila procession was never before held at Lahore. A large number of stalls were established by Hindús in the streets through which the procession passed, where sugar-water was supplied gratis to both Hindús and Musalmáns. It would be well if Musalmáns showed the same good feeling towards the Hindús. (An account of the procession has also been published by other newspapers of Lahore.)

Circulation.
500 copies.

The Prayóg Mitrá (Allahabad), of the 2nd October, in a long article, endeavours to show that the Hindús consider a cow as a goddess, points out the usefulness of kine and oxen, but

Killing of kine for food.

complains that, owing to the practice of killing the animals for food, they have already become comparatively very scarce. Another cause of their scarcity is the dearth of fodder, there being now no pasture-grounds in villages as before. Cultivation greatly suffers from the scarcity of the animals, and milk and *ghi* have become very dear. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce, far from introducing necessary measures for the protection of cattle and the improvement of their breed, busies himself with small matters. There is little reason to hope that Europeans, who are themselves much addicted to the use of beef, will put a stop to the killing of kine. But if cow-slaughter continues on the present large scale, kine and oxen will become almost extinct in course of time. It is the earnest prayer of the *Mittra* that all Hindús may disappear from the face of the earth before such a time arrives.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 1st October, publishes the notice issued by the Magistrate of Aligarh regarding the regulation of the Dasahra and the Muharram, and remarks that both the Hindús and Musalmáns were satisfied with the arrangements, and that no riot is apprehended. The Musalmáns are freely admitted to the Ram Lila, and the Hindús to the Muharram processions.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
315 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 6th October, publishes a picture, headed "The New Tenancy Bill," in which Government is represented as making gifts to tenants, while the land-owners sit quietly lamenting their fate.

POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Ázād* (Lucknow), of the 5th October, is at a loss to understand why the use of half-anna postage envelopes as covers for papers sent by book-post has been prohibited, and the papers sent in this way are penalised. The

Use of half-anna postage envelopes as covers for book packets.

newspaper condemns the restriction as a most unnecessary and inequitable one, and complains that many persons still continue to use the half-anna postage envelopes in the way in question through ignorance, and that the addressees have to pay penal postage in consequence. Again, the *Asad* urges that greater publicity should be given to postal notices by publishing them in vernacular newspapers.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 8th October, says that complaints have reached it from several cities against a recent postal notice, under which any letters, post-cards and packets posted at a railway station within less than one hour of the departure of a train are not despatched by that train, unless two annas worth of additional postage stamps are affixed to them. The newspaper condemns the restriction as an unnecessary one, and remarks that the measure will bring in no large additional revenue, while it will cause much inconvenience to the public. The postal authorities are not justified in doing anything which is calculated to check the growing popularity of the post-office among natives.

Scale of charges for telegraphic messages

The same paper, of the 4th October, says that, though a reduction was made in the rates of telegraphic charges by Lord Ripon's Government, the rates are still high and prevent the use of the telegraph from becoming very popular. True, the minimum charge for a *deferred* message is only 8 annas, but such a message is good for nothing, as it is delivered to the addressee, not on the same day on which it is sent, but on the following day. The newspaper is of opinion that the minimum charge for an ordinary message should be reduced from one rupee to eight annas. The revenue would not suffer from a reduction in the rates, but would be increased. It appears from the English Telegraph Report for 1885-86 that during the first half of the year 1,131,423 messages were sent, while during the second half, when the

scale of charges was reduced, the number of messages rose to 16,787,540.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 12th October, says that it would seem that on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad, 20 lakhs of rupees will be spent in giving him a suitable reception. The money will be partly contributed from the State treasury and partly raised by public subscription, the Nizam himself paying 5 lakhs. A suitable reception should doubtless be given to His Excellency, but nothing could justify such extravagant expenditure. It is absurd that 20 lakhs of rupees should be spent in feasts, illuminations and pyrotechnic shows, when the condition of the State treasury is very unsatisfactory and reduction of expenditure is the order of the day. Moreover, the Nizam's Government should remember that Lord Dufferin is an able and experienced statesman. It cannot please his Lordship with illuminations, and feasts, but only by the proper management of the affairs of the State. The money could have been more usefully devoted to the establishment of a Muhammadan university in commemoration of his Lordship's visit.

The same paper, of the 1st October, says that it would appear that another joint stock company has been formed in England to work the mines in Hyderabad. It is to be regretted that, while, in British India natives are anxious to preserve the wealth of the country as much as possible, native princes are foolishly throwing open their riches to foreigners. Could not the Nizam's Government itself make any arrangements for working the mines in Hyderabad? The late Sir Salar Jang sent some natives to England at the State expense to learn physical science there. They have returned after completing their education, but the Darbar, which is composed of raw youths, has employed them on judicial work! It would be

well if the Nizam and other native princes made it a point to develop the resources of their States.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd October, regrets the acceptance by the Mahārāja of Kashmir of Bābu Nilambar Mukarji's resignation, and remarks that the Bābu abolished several odious taxes, saved the Musalmāns from the oppression to which they had long been subject, and introduced other reforms, but that the State is again threatened with maladministration owing to the severance of his connection with it.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 6th October, complains that one Mirza Agha Ghani, who was sent to jail by the Rāmpur Darbar in May, 1885, on suspicion of corresponding with newspapers, died in prison on the 22nd September last. He was never put on his trial nor sentenced to any definite term of imprisonment. The case is one which calls for the interference of the Government of India. A correspondent of the same paper, referring to the Mirza's death, complains that the deceased was relegated to a small dark cell. He was not allowed to get clothes from his house like other convicts, nor even to bathe or shave. He was also treated with severity in other ways.

Circulation,
315 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 6th October, is glad to say that since his accession to the gaddi the Bala Sahib, Holkar, has conducted the administration satisfactorily enough. He takes much interest in the management of the affairs of the State and has remitted the export duty and exempted the salaries of State officials from the deductions to which they were formerly subject. But it is to be regretted that Kashi Rao Dada Sahib and other old and experienced officers have been obliged to resign their appointments owing to their improper treatment by His Highness. Even if they did any injury to

Circulation,
390 copies.

him during the time of his father, he should forget the past and give no cause of offence to them in consideration of their long and faithful services.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The Rozanah (Lucknow), of the 7th October, says that at Lucknow, the Imámábárá, which had been turned into a fortress by Government, has lately been restored to Musalmáns. It is believed that the Municipal Committee desires to lay out public gardens on the esplanade at an expense of some thousands of rupees. But, instead of spending any money on gardens, the Committee should first make it a point to provide the city with a water-supply, which is greatly needed. The esplanade should be sold and the purchasers allowed to build houses thereon. The land would fetch several lakhs of rupees, which might well form the nucleus of the water-supply fund. Moreover, the reconstruction of houses on the esplanade would restore the city to its original beauty.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The Arya Patra (Bareilly), for September, makes an appeal to the public for aid to the orphanage which has been established at Bareilly by the Arya Samáj. All classes of orphans are admissible to the institution and will be brought up with due regard to their respective religions.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The Qaisari (Jallandar), of the 2nd October, complains of the frequency of thefts and robberies at Jallandar, and urges that the City Inspector of Police and other police officials, who are unable to put a stop to the evil, should be transferred to other places.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Kyâ Singh	1886. Oct. 1st	Oct. 6th.	184 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Akmalgarh</i>	Akmalgarh	"	"	Ilham Ali	" 4th	" 3rd & 11th.	350 "
3	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jallundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	" 2nd & 9th	" 4th 7th, 8th,	500 "
4	<i>Asbab-i-Farid</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 1st, 4th, 6th, & 8th.	" & 11th.	"
5	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 7th	" 9th	150 "
6	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilwar Ali	Sep. 24th	" 3rd	140 "
7	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	Oct. 5th	" 8th	70 "
8	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	" 2nd, 6th, & 9th.	" 4th, 8th, & 11th.	2800 "
9	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Chunar	"	Weekly	Rajah Ali Khan	" 5th	" 7th	254 "
10	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Delhi	"	"	Fakhr-ul-din.	" 1st	" 3rd	84 "
11	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 2nd, 5th & 9th.	" 4th, 7th, & 13th.	510 copies (including 278 copies taken by Government).
12	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 4th	" 6th	102 copies.
13	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Badli	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Husain	Sep. 28th & Oct. 7th.	" 3rd & 10th.	200 "
14	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Chander Lal	Oct. 2nd	" 7th	150 "
15	<i>Asbab-i-Akmal</i>	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Agent, Punjab.	"	" 6th	150 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
16	<i>Aror Vansh Prakash</i> ...	Fyzabad	Urdu	Monthly	Kakkó Mal	For August	Oct. 7th	540 copies.
17	<i>Arya Patra</i> ...	Bareilly	Hindf-Urdú	"	Ráj Bahádur	" September	" 6th	425 "
18	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khén	Oct. 1st	" "	102 "
19	<i>Asad</i> ...	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ahmed Ali	" 5th	" "	240 "
20	<i>Bahar-i-Hind</i> ...	Agra	"	"	Momin Husain	" 2nd	" 7th	75 "
21	<i>Bharet Bandha</i> ...	Aligarh	Hindf-Eng- lish.	"	Totá Rám	" 1st	" 7th	90 "
22	<i>Dabdaba-i-Quasr</i> ...	Bareilly	Urdú	"	Thákur Prasád	" 2nd	" "	200 "
23	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandar</i> ...	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Husain	" 4th	" 8th	430 "
24	<i>Dénish-i-Hind</i> ...	Multan	"	"	Ráj Náh	Sep. 29th & Oct. 6th.	" 2nd & 9th	120 "
25	<i>DeM Punch</i> ...	Lahore	"	"	Fasín-l-dín	Oct. 6th	" 8th	315 "
26	<i>Dharm Jwan</i> ...	"	"	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali Sháh	Sep. 30th	" 4th	300 "
27	<i>Faslu-l-Akhdar</i> ...	Allahabad	"	Weekly	Faslu-l-lah	Oct. 4th	" 11th	" "
28	<i>Gharakhwar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lahore	"	"	Maháráj Kishun	" 2nd	" 6th	425 "
29	<i>Gurmukh Akhdar</i> ...	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	"	Lahur Singh	Sep. 29th	" 4th	275 "
30	<i>Hindustán</i> ...	Kalshankar	Hindi	Daily	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	" 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 9th, & 10th.	" 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th & 11th.	165 "
31	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur	Hindf-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasád	" 29th & Oct. 2nd & 6th.	" 2nd, 5th, & 10th.	125 "
32	<i>Jaiva-i-Brad</i> ...	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammed Khalí	Oct. 2nd & 9th	" 4th & 12th,	125 "
33	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i> ...	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	Sep. 28th	" 5th	125 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
56	Naiyat-i-Azam	Moradabad	Urdú	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Oct. 4th	Oct. 6th	175 copies.
57	Najmu-l-Akbar	Etawah	"	Bi-weekly	Rahmatullah Khan	1st, 4th, 8th, & 12th.	5th 6th, 9th, & 12th.	"
58	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Artar Krishn	Sep. 30th	6th	180 "
59	Najm-i-Azad	Agra	"	"	Jamuna Das	Oct. 7th	8th	325 "
60	Najm-i-Hind	Patehpur	"	"	Shiva Narayan	Sep. 30th	3rd	52 "
61	Najmu-l-Mulk	Moradabad	"	"	Fahimuddin	"	5th	100 "
62	Nur Afshan	Etawah	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	30th & Oct. 7th.	2nd & 9th	775 "
63	Nur-i-Azad	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	Oct. 2nd & 9th	7th & 10th	344 "
64	Nuratu-l-Akbar	Delhi	"	"	Nusrat Ali	1st	6th	200 "
65	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	Marathi. Eng- lish.	"	Basudev Bhaskar	6th	7th	330 "
66	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	2nd to 11th,	2nd to 11th,	600 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
67	Oudh Punch	"	"	Weekly	Gajid Hussain	Sep. 30th & Oct. 7th.	6th & 12th,	300 copies.
68	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsuddin	29th & Oct. 2nd & 6th.	3rd, 5th, & 10th.	300 "
69	Panjab Punch	"	"	Weekly	Ferozuddin	29th & Oct. 6th.	3rd & 9th	390 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
97	Vasaru-I-Mulk	... Sialkot	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Ghulam Ahmad	... Sep. 28th & Oct. 5th.	1886. 2nd & 9th.	
98	Victoria Paper	... "	... "	... Daily	... Gyán Chand	... " 29th to Oct. 8th.	" 2nd to 11th.	800 copies.
99	Vris Dhar-d	... Dhár	... Maráthí	... Weekly	... Hari Bhaskar	... " 30th	" 4th	120 "
100	Wangar-i-Azam	... Ghazipur	... Urdu	... "	... Siraj-u-din Ahmad	... Oct. 4th	" 8th	200 "
101	Suraj-i-Hind	... Meerut	... "	... "	... Sahib Ali	... " 1st & 8th.	" 5th & 11th.	200 "

ALLAHABAD :

The 10th October, 1886.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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